



To: Womens Health Centre-Delhi

C-10A DDA Flates, Munirka,

Delhi

New Delhi - 110067

Contact:

Report Of: Mrs. SHAGUN DHADDA

Pt. Contact: 1000000000



Sample ID 2260007682

Patient ID 160236487

Received on 16/09/2023 16:08

Patient DOB: 04/07/1986

HIGH

Registered on 16/09/2023 16:11

Reported on

Referred by

Sonography by

Understand Your

Report In Detail

Scan OR code

Dr. SANJIDA YASMIN

Dr. RAGHAV AGGARWAL

EVICOSCREEN - EVIDENCE BASED COMPREHENSIVE PRENATAL SCREENING REPORT

Patient Name: Mrs. SHAGUN DHADDA

EVIC Screen is an evidence based prenatal screening program curated by Lilac Insights in accordance with the Fetal Medicine Foundation (UK) guidelines for First Trimester Screening to determine the probality of most common chromosomal aneuploidies in a pregnancy. It utilizes:

- Hormonal values from the pregnancy measured on Fetal Medicine foundation (UK) accredited analyzers and reagents
- Robust indigenous medians from over 7 lac+ pregnancies for different gestation ages
- Risk calculations from evidence based algorithms validated through large international studies

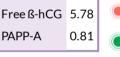
UKNEQAS: United Kingdom National External Quality Assessment Service

RIQAS: Randox International Quality Assessment **Scheme**



The Risk Assessment Performed Using CE-Marked Antenatal Risk Evaluation Software Certified by the British Standards Institute (BSI)- ISO 13485:2016

RISK ASSESSMENT T21 (Down syndrome) 1:110 High Risk LOW INTERMEDIATE HIGH T18 (Edwards' syndrome) 1:100000 Low Risk HIGH LOW T13 (Patau syndrome) 1:31000 Low Risk LOW



INTERPRETATION

The First Trimester Screening for the given sample is found SCREEN POSITIVE for Down Syndrome.

SUGGESTIONS AND OTHER FINDINGS

- Detailed anomaly scan with integrated testing combining the second trimester biochemistry and Genetic Sonogram to assess for markers and defects for chromosomal abnormalities
- Definitive testing through fetal karyotyping to confirm.

In view of free bHCG MoMs observed in the mother, kindly consider correlation with fetal growth and well being scan at 28 - 30 weeks.







Verified by Mr. Pradip Kadam Incharae Biochemistry



Verified by Dr. Suresh Bhanushali MD (Path), Consultant Pathologist Page 1

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Patient name: Mrs. SHAGUN DHADDA Sample ID: 2260007682

Sample Type:Serum

Risk assessment: Algorithm validated by SURUSS 2003, N.J Wald

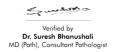
Sample Type.Serui	"			Nisk assessificiti. Algoritimi validated by 50 NO33 2003, N.J Wald				
Method:Electroch	emiluminescence							
PREGNANCY DETAILS								
No. of fetuses	etuses : 1		EDD	: 20/03/2024	Age at Term	: 37.7	: 37.7 Years	
GA is Based on	: CRL 68.7mm at 14/09/2023		LMP Date	: 15/06/2023	LMP Certainty : Regular		lar	
Smoking: None	Parity :		Height	:	Weight : 60.00 Kg		O Kg	
Ethinicity:Asian	FHR :							
Previous pregnancy history		Pre-eclampsia history		Other findings				
Down syndrome Edwards' syndrome		PE in previous pregnancy		Insulin dependent diabetes				
Patau syndrome NTD syndrome		Pat. mother had PE		Chronic hypertension				
EDD: Estimated Due Date GA: Gestation Age LMP: Last Menstrual Period FHR: Fetal Heart Rate NTD: Neural Tube Defect PE: Pre-eclampsia DOB: Date of Birth								
SPECIMEN DETAILS								
Sample ID	: 2260007682	CRL	: 68.7 mm	Test Name	Conc.	Unit	Corr. Mom	
Collection Date	: 15/09/2023	CRL2	:	Free-ß-hCG	188.70	ng/mL	5.78	
Scan Date	: 14/09/2023	BPD	:	NB	Present			
GA at Coll Date	: 13 Weeks 2 Days	BPD2	:	NT	1.6	mm	1.06	
GA at Scan Date	: 13 Weeks 1 Days	HC	:	PAPP-A	4821.00	mIU/L	0.81	
Received on	: 16/09/2023	HC2	:					

GA: Gestation Age | CRL: Crown Rump Length | BPD: Bi-parietal Diameter | HC: Head Circumference | free-ß-hCG: free-Beta Human Chorionic Gonadotropin NT: Nuchal Translucency | PAPP-A: Pregnancy-associated Plasma Protein-A

RISKS High Risk Disorder: Down Syndrome Result: Final risk: 1:190 1:110 Age risk: Cutoff 1:250 Risk type Risk At Term Low Risk Disorder: Edwards' Syndrome Result: 1:100000 1:1900 Final risk: Age risk: Cutoff 1:100 Risk At Term Risk type Low Risk Disorder: Patau Syndrome Result: Final risk: 1:31000 1:2900 Age risk: Cutoff 1:100 Risk type Risk At Term







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Patient name: Mrs. SHAGUN DHADDA Sample ID: 2260007682

PRENATAL SCREENING BACKGROUND

Every pregnant woman carries a certain degree of risk that her fetus/baby may have certain chromosomal defect/ abnormalities. Diagnosis of these fetal chromosomal abnormalities requires confirmatory testing through analysis of amniocytes or Chorionic Villous Samples (CVS). However, amniocentesis and CVS procedures carry some degree of risk for miscarriage or other pregnancy complications (Tabor and Alfirevic, 2010). Therefore in routine practice, prenatal screening tests are offered to a pregnant woman to provide her a personalised risk for the most common chromosomal abnormalities (T21-Down syndrome, T18- Edwards' syndrome, T13- Patau syndrome) using her peripheral blood sample. Based on this risk assessment, if the risk is high or intermediate, you can take informed decision of opting for invasive procedure such as amniocentesis or CVS followed by confirmatory diagnostic test(s), as per discussion with your clinician.

PRENATAL SCREENING TESTS ARE NOT CONFIRMATORY TESTS. THEY ARE LIKELIHOOD ASSESSMENT TESTS.

You may get your prenatal screening result as either of the following:-

High Risk

High Risk or Screen Positive Result: A High Risk Result does not mean that the pregnancy is affected with the condition. It means that the likelihood of the pregnancy having a condition is higher than the cut-off (Most commonly used cut-off is 1:250 and this represents the risk of pregnancy loss from confirmatory testing through CVS or amniocentesis).

Low Risk

Intermediate Risk **Low Risk or Screen Negative Result:** A Low Risk result does not mean that the pregnancy is not affected with a condition. It means that the likelihood of the pregnancy having a condition is lower than the cut-off.

Intermediate Risk result: An intermediate Risk result means that the pregnancy has an equivocal or a borderline risk of being affected with a condition. In this case, you may want to choose a second stage screening modality like an Integrated Screening Test that is done between 16 to 20 weeks of pregnancy or a Non-invasive Prenatal Screening Test between 12 to 20 weeks of pregnancy before taking a decision on an invasive confirmatory testing. This will help you improve the sensitivity of the screening test keeping an invasive test a last option were you to come as a high risk in the second stage screening test.

SIGNIFICANCE OF MULTIPLE OF MEDIANS (MoMs)

Prenatal Screening determines the likelihood of the pregnancy being affected with certain conditions by analysing levels of certain hormones. These hormones are Feto placental products (released by Fetus or placenta). Their levels not only indicate propensity of the fetus being affected with certain chromosomal conditions, they also provide indication of placental insufficiency that can potentially lead to pregnancy complications like Pre-Eclampsia or Intra-Uterine Growth Restriction. It is therefore important to take cognisance of the Reported MoMs alongside the Risk results.

For more information, visit our website at: www.lilacinsights.com/faq-pns

DISCLAIMERS

Limitations of the Test:

As prenatal screening tests are not confirmatory diagnostic tests, the possibility of false positive or false negative results can not be denied. The results issued for this test does not eliminate the possibility that this pregnancy may be associated with other chromosomal or sub-chromosomal abnormalities, birth defects and other complications.

Nuchal Translucency is the most prominent marker in screening for Trisomy 13, 18, 21 in the first trimester and should be measured in accordance with the Fetal Medicine Foundation (UK) guidelines. Nuchal Translucency or Crown Rump Length measurement, if not performed as per FMF (UK) imaging guidelines may lead to erroneous risk assessments and Lilac Insights bears no responsibility for errors arising due to sonography measurements not performed as per these criteria defined by international bodies such as FMF (UK), ISUOG.

It is assumed that the details provided along with the sample are correct. The manner in which this information is used to guide patient care is the responsibility of the healthcare provider, including advising for the need for genetic counselling or additional diagnostic testing like amniocentesis or Chorionic Villus Sampling. Any diagnostic test should be interpreted in the context of all available clinical findings. As with any medical test, there is always a chance of failure or error in sample analysis though extensive measures are taken to avoid these errors.

Note:

- Quality of the Down syndrome screening program (Biochemical values, MoMs and Risk assessments) is monitored by UKNEQAS on an ongoing basis.
- This interpretation assumes that patient and specimen details are accurate and correct.
- Lilac Insights does not bear responsibility for ultrasound measurements like CRL,NT,NB etc. We strongly recommend that ultrasound measurements are performed as per FMF (UK)/ISUOG practice guidelines.
- It must be clearly understood that the results represent risk and not diagnostic outcomes. Increased risk does not mean that the baby is affected and
 further tests must be performed before a firm diagnosis can be made. A Low Risk result does not exclude the possibility of Down's syndrome or other
 abnormalities, as the risk assessment does not detect all affected pregnancies.
- Each sample received at Lilac Insights' processing centre is handled with the utmost sensitivity and care. All samples received on Sundays and National holidays are stored as per specific guidelines for the respective specimens and processed on the next day.

END OF REPORT



